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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

WAUGHOP ON SCHOOLS.

Mr. J. W. Waughop publishes a letter in the *Journal* of last evening, in which the present plan of distributing the proceeds of the School Tax raised in the State, whereby Cook County pays into the Treasury for school purposes, $85,964, and receives in return only $35,500, is severely criticised. That matter has frequently received attention from this paper, though we believe none of our contemporaries have thought it of sufficient importance to justify their interference. The unfairness of the arrangement is patent; but we know that it has been uniformly opposed in the Legislature by the representatives of the northern counties as long as they could oppose it without defeating the otherwise beneficial legislation by which common schools have been fostered!

We know also that that method of distribution has been a *sine qua non* with the South and Center, insisted upon alike by them and by Edwards and Powell, former Superintendents of Public Instruction, as the only terms upon which the majority in the Legislature would submit to any school tax whatever. It is grossly unfair, and to the northern counties, to Cook especially, exceedingly burdensome. But the attempt to make Senator Judd, and the members in the lower house from Cook county, responsible solely for what has been a necessity to which the minority parts were obliged to submit to insure any schools at all, is unworthy of professed Republicans, and should be left to the Democracy, to whom education in any form has been generally distasteful. Mr. Waughop's criticisms apply equally to the Representatives of all the more populous and wealthy counties in the State, and the defence of each is that they preferred to sacrifice something rather than have Illinois constitute the sole exception among the free States to the noble system of common schools.

The law as it stands is not to be defended on principles of justice. Yet it does not always happen that those who pay most be public gods reap the highest advantage therefrom. The citizens of Massachusetts are taxed nearly two cents each on their letters, above the cost of transportation, to enable the citizens of Iowa and Texas to get their letters carried for three cents each—in short, to secure a uniform rate of postage. The people of Southern Illinois, who derive no benefit from the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have been largely taxed for the construction of that work that we might enjoy the benefit of water communication with the Mississippi. The rich man, with no children is taxed largely for the benefit of the poor man with many, while the latter may, perhaps, never pay a dollar into the school fund. The non-resident property holder, whose children are all educated in a distant part of the country, is taxed for the support of schools in Illinois, equally with our own citizens. Yet the principle, that each tub should stand on its own bottom, is a good one; and so simple a proposition, as that each county should be allowed to retain the avails of its own school tax, ought not to find an enemy in the State.

We are glad to see that Mr. Waughop, who once held the office of School Commissioner in this county, has finally got waked up to the importance of this question. He will find in the back numbers of this paper much useful information on the subject, together with a full review of the facts attending the legislation he complains of—facts which ought not to have escaped the attention of a former common school functionary.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Passage between Etheridge of Tenn. and Botler of Va.—The Douglas Organ to the Issue of Disunion—The last Senatorial Fisticuffing and Clinching.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1860.

The bill introduced by Hon. E. B. Washburne providing for the safety of passengers on steamboats, was up for discussion in the House this morning, and after two or three hours consideration was laid over for two weeks.

The amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing for an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to keep the arsenals of the United States in full operation, was discussed this afternoon in Committee of the Whole, and a characteristic passage-at-arms occurred between Botler of the Harper's Ferry District in Virginia, and Emerson Etheridge of Tenn. Botler insisted, in one of his prettiest displays of eloquence, that the honor of the country, the safety of the country, and the internal peace of the country, demanded an appropriation—an extra appropriation—of money for the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Etheridge replied in his blunt, plain Saxon style, that he thought we had altogether too many arms in the country now; that the appropriation of money for more would be an indication that we feared war, whereas he thought the nation never had a brighter prospect before her for peace as at present; that if he had his way, he would abolish most of our arsenals instead of strengthening them, and thus placing arms more easily within the reach of any discontented citizen who desired to stir up a rebellion; that he considered our smoke houses, our corn-cribs and the sound common sense of our people, far better safeguards than would be the combined power of all the standing armies in the world. This was a process of starch-extracting applied to Botler's high-flown speech, that the latter didn't take at all kindly, and he essayed another flight, which, as in duty bound, he made an allusion to John Brown. But the last speak in the world is tighten Emerson Etheridge with is the ghost of Old Brown. He gave his opinion that the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was a nuisance, lying as a temptation in the way of fanatics, and advised only to breed mischief. He went on to speak of the reported affair at Vera Cruz, which in his estimation was a small matter greatly exaggerated. Such talk as this is terribly provoking to the Southern Democracy, who hate Etheridge with an interesting intensity. This was not the first time he has taken off Botler at the knees in his chimings in with the Billybatering spirit of the Democracy. Botler was elected as a Southern Opposition member, but he is to all intents and purposes a Democrat. He takes part in none of the discussions of the House, except where there is an attack upon Harper's Ferry, when he may always be trusted to. He attends to that private little fuss and fix with remarkable assiduity, and this is all he does attend to. No buxom widow lamenting in bombazine her departed spouse ever seemed to take a more "melancholy pleasure" in mentioning the "dear departed," than does Botler in alluding to the tragedy at Harper's Ferry. *"Arma virumque cano"* is now the burden of his song. Bah! One gets sick of having this unfortunate tragedy forever thrust forward in ordinary legislation. These Virginians make merchandise of the blood of their friends.

There was nothing done in the Senate to-day except the discussion of the Naval Appropriation Bill, to which no important amendments were proposed.

I would call the attention of your readers to the fact that Douglas' organ here, the *States*, came out this evening openly in justification of disunion. "The dissolution of the Union," says the editor, "will be the act of a people assembled under the forms of the Constitution, and guided into revolution. The fathers of the Constitution, intended for their defence will be—like the Anglo-Saxon institutions of Paris—turned into arms against the helpless and peaceful people who have relied upon their protection. To resist this treacherous perversion of the Government meditated by Seward and his associates, the people of the South *will have obeyed the law of self-pro-*

tection. They will not be obeying the behests of Democracy. *They will be acting in accordance with the only law higher than constitutions*—that of saving the lives, peace and property of their countrymen." In another editorial article in the same issue, there is the following Southside Douglasism on the subject of free negroes: "The Abolitionists perceive that the free negro population is loathed in every State in the Union. Its existence, an experience has proven, is *incompatible with industrial morality*, and there is no subject upon which the public mind is better agreed, than that it is an insufferable nuisance. In the slave-holding States, *there is no alternative for it but a return to bondage.*" This last extract I offer for the benefit of your Douglas-worshipping readers, that they may have the consolation of knowing that their idol is improving the time between this and the Charleston Convention, and that when he fails to get the nomination, they need not reproach him for not crawling on his belly sufficiently.

It now appears that the fight in the Senatorial caucus recently, was between Clay of Alabama and Clingman of North Carolina. The former had the latter down, and was fast getting him "in chancery," when they were separated. The fight was about Douglas. Clingman's term, you see, is about out, and considering the chances slim for a re-election, he has been striking for Douglas lately in a sly way, under the promise of a foreign appointment. Clay, it appears, threw it up to his face, when Clingman (who is now disposed to deny his master, as Peter did his Lord, in the day of his desertion,) grew indignant at the charge, and words were followed by blows. So runs the story to-day.

The Pacific Railroad Committee, at their meeting last night, definitely resolved upon reporting in favor of one road. There was very earnest discussion, and the merits of the question o one or two roads were fully discussed.

Your Member is prepared for the Impending Crisis. He has just received, from one of his Chicago constituents, a fearful looking bowie knife, or dagger, which looks as though it had seen heavy service in forgotten wars.

Mr. Lovejoy is prepared to make a speech in a few days.

Mr. Kellogg has been cruel enough to print, as an appendix to his speech, the speech made by McClernan, at Alton, in 1854, wherein, after saying that Douglas had charged him with being an Abolitionist, he proves Douglas to be one! It constitutes interesting reading just at this time.

The feeling here in regard to the extortions at Charleston daily increases in intensity. The contrast presented in the conduct of the Chicago landlords is upon all lips. WALDO.

Politics in Delaware—The Chicago Convention.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LEWES, DEL., March 11, 1860.

The problem has been solved. After a protracted discussion, in which the question was viewed in all bearings, it has been determined that Delaware shall be represented in the Chicago Convention. The Republicans have called a State Convention to assemble at the Capitol at an early date, as a preparatory measure. At this meeting there will doubtless be a free interchange of opinion with respect to the present and respective phases of affairs. The People's Party, it is understood, will now not identify themselves with this movement, deeming it more judicious to await the action of the Republicans at Chicago. Neither will they send delegates to represent them at the Convention of the National Union party to take place in Baltimore. For the nonce they will stand off, and be very quiescent. Should the Republicans nominate a candidate acceptable to this party, the prospect for an affiliation on the part of the latter with the former will be very fair. Should Judge Bates be the nominee, the elements will be unitedly strong. This has been said in a previous letter. Seward cannot unite them, in the humble judgment of your correspondent, in hoisting the Bates flag at the head of their columns, one of the leading Chicago Union papers have reflected the views of the people.

The prevailing sentiment of this State will not influence the Chicago Convention to any great extent, it is supposed. Her claims will be but slight, and it may be a matter of indifference to that body what little Delaware declares, for it is no affair of mere moment as to what kind of nomination is made. The result of our State election will depend much on the standard of the man; for the salvation of the opposing party in this State, in the opinion of many, depends upon the selection of Edward Bates. Though Seward has warm friends and supporters here, who acknowledge his talents as a statesman, and would vote with much grace for him, still, there are few who do not feel and admit that such a nomination would be very disastrous to the prospects of the Opposition of this State. There would be no expediency in this selection so far as Delaware is concerned.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.

Ten Persons Burned to Death.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 23d.]

Another of the horrible calamities which must be expected until the Legislature takes measures to protect the occupants of tenement houses in this city, occurred in Forty-fifth street, at an early hour this morning, by which at least nine, and probably ten human beings were burned to death.

About a quarter past four o'clock, when all the occupants were sound asleep, a fire broke out in the wooden tenement house No. 99, a little west of 6th avenue.

The fire originated in the hall, and is supposed by some to have been the work of an incendiary.

The building is four stories high and is divided into four parts. Everything was of wood and highly combustible. The four houses together had 100 feet front, giving 12½ feet breadth to each house, with 45 feet depth. The hallways were only five feet six inches wide, including stairways, which were only about two feet wide.

Into this wretched structure, so combustible that fire must of necessity spread to every part almost instantaneously, were crowded from twenty to thirty families, men, women and children, without sufficient means of egress.

When the fire broke out this morning, the flames spread with great rapidity through the entire structure; and the alarm bell sounded sounded for the Second instead of the First district; by which accident some time elapsed before the engines were brought to the spot and set to work.

The lower part of the house was a mass of flame before the wretched inmates of the upper part were aroused; and when they awoke to a consciousness of their situation, a scene of horror ensued which beggars description. The cries for assistance, which could not be rendered, and the frantic efforts of those who had escaped, to save their friends or children, made up a scene which can only be imagined by those who have witnessed one equally terrible.

The first floor was occupied by Martin Redmond, as a grocery and liquor store; the upper floors were occupied by six families. Thomas Burnett, with his wife and four children, occupied a back room on the fourth floor. His wife and children all perished in the flames.

Andrew Whalen, his wife and four children, occupied the back room on the third floor. Mrs Whalen and her four children also perished in the flames.

Jane McNeNally, a sister-in-law of Thomas Burnett, who was visiting her sister, escaped by leaping from a fourth story window into the yard, breaking her thigh. She was also severely burned and otherwise injured. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Up to this morning ten bodies had been taken from the ruins and removed to the 22d ward station house.

The body of a young man is still supposed to be among the burning embers.

The police and firemen were at work all night.

Death of H. G. Cook.

At a meeting of the members of the Police Department of the city of Chicago, held at the Armory on their return from escorting the remains of their late worthy associate to the cars, on March 30th. Capt. John M. Kennedy was appointed Chairman, and Joseph Linese, Secretary.

On motion of Capt. Kennedy, a Committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the high estimation in which the deceased was held while among them.

E. Denman, Lieut. Wells Sherman, Lieut. F. Gund. Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. J. S. Palmer, O. S. West, and G. S. Butler, were appointed said Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, The great Father of the universe has thought fit to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed fellow citizen and associate, Therefore—

Resolved, That in our late worthy associate, Robert G. Cook, we have always found a warm friend and upright counsellor, a *just man*, whose motto was that of Thomas Jefferson, "Equal and exact justice to all men."

Resolved, That the sympathies of this meeting be and the same are hereby extended to the surviving members of his family.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers, and copies thereof be furnished his family.

JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman.
JOSEPH LINESE, Secretary.
Chicago, March 30th, 1860.

A. S. D. A.—The first meeting of this Society, for the purpose of organization, will take place this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock at Sloan's Commercial College, the rooms of which have been kindly loaned by Mr. S. for this occasion.

By order of the Committee.

THE CITY.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of B. W. Spears, in another column, Leaded "Pike's Peak, attention."

LOLA MONTEZ.—Lola Montez gives her third and last lecture to-night at Metropolitan Hall. Subject: "Strong Minded Women."

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a day or two since a German carpenter named Seiler, was severely injured by falling from the new building of Galen Eastman on West Water street.

☞ Save money by calling at Blagg's, corner Lake and Wells, south side. He is now receiving his Spring stock of Boots and Shoes. It comprises the largest assortment ever opened in this city.

HAWTHORNE'S NEW BOOK.—A fresh supply of the "Marble Fawn," has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who have also Leslie's Family Magazine for April. Part 9 of Once a Week, and a complete assortment of the first literature of the day.

OFFICES IN THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE BUILDING.—There is no place in the city more desirable, as to locality, for offices, than the PRESS AND TRIBUNE Buildings. Those wishing to be at the centre of business, will do well to notice "Offices to Rent" among our new advertisements.

LAST OBSEQUIES.—A large turn out of members of the City Police Force, and the W. B. Warren Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, attended the remains of the late Robert G. Cook, City Lock-up keeper for five years past, from his residence on Wells street, to the Alton depot, whence they were taken to Joliet.

THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.—SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening for the purpose of legalizing by ordinance the erection of the Republican Headquarters within the Fire Limits, which is now accomplished, and the work goes bravely on.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Mr. Geo. M. Bligh, agent for the house of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, of New York, who was on Saturday last arrested on the complaint of William T. Muir, of the firm of Muir, Langlands & Co., charged with the crime of perjury in falsely swearing out an attachment suit, was yesterday honorably discharged by Justice D'Wolf.

NEW MUSIC.—Richard Zellner, to whom the music lovers have before indebted for graceful and choice musical gems sends us three pieces, comprising "German Sounds from the West," and just issued by the well known Music publishing house of H. M. Higgins, No. 45 Lake street. They are, "Farewell, Farewell forever More," "Serenade," and "The Stars are with the Voyager."

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The growth of the city south ward the past few years has carried in the same direction a growth of trade. State street now boasts numerous stores that would do no discredit to any part of the city. Among these, on the corner of Monroe street No. 257 State street is the extensive and complete Hardware establishment of the enterprising brothers A. K. & G. H. Miller, who have built up an excellent business there. They are in their store line introducing very largely the "Economist" cooking stove with its admirable sand oven, which all housekeepers who have tried them pronounce equal to the old Brick Oven in baking properties.

The have also a very extensive stock of shelf and heavy hardware, in the line of Housekeepers' Goods, and are large manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron wares. We are glad to note their success and know that they deserve it.

THE STREET SPRINKLERS.—We learn that the street sprinkling contracts commence on the first of April, that last year the subscribers and prominent merchants refused to pay for the street sprinkling that was done for a few days previous to the date fixed for commencing, and that this year they refuse to risk again their work for nothing. Hence the lack so noticeable yesterday.

But, now a word to these street sprinklers themselves. You have heretofore but substituted one nuisance for another, lesser we grant, but why must it be *mud* or *dust*? You use too much water, and keep our streets and crossings in a state of filth the livelong summer. You try to cover too much territory, to wet this place so thoroughly that it may not dry while you are traveling over another ward or so. Let there be an improvement in this respect, oh, most conceited, useful and esteemed street sprinklers! Lay the dust, and our citizens will gladly "down with the dust." But no *mud*, mark ye; spare us that!

Dust We Are.

We feel gritty. Our inkstand is full of gritty ink, and we are gritilly moving a gritty pen over the gritty surface of a gritty sheet. In so doing our right eye is rubbed, and the result is that we have entrapped one equally terrible.

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By order of the Committee.

The Republican Headquarters.

To the Subscribers to the Committee:

The Committee having subscription lists are requested to collect the same forthwith, and deposit the amounts collected, with their lists, at the office of C. N. Holden, corner of Lake and Clark streets.

The Committee are requested to obtain additional subscriptions as fast as possible, so that the amount necessary may be in the hands of the Building Committee without delay.

The following is the Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the building, and to receive and disburse the funds:

Peter Page, C. N. Holden,
Sylvester Marsh, G. S. Hubbard,
Erastus Rawson.

Subscriptions from one dollar upwards may be made to either of the above, or to the undersigned—either in person or by letter. Let no Republican be without at least a dollar's stock in this building. Let the Committee have funds enough put only to erect the building, but to adorn it with banners, transparencies and devices; to make it an honor to the Republicans, and to the city of Chicago, and give the multitude who will gather here from every section of the country a true idea of the spirit, energy and liberality of our people.

Let dollar subscriptions from the poor men of the party flow in. A complete list of all the subscribers to the building will be preserved, to show our brother Republicans how and by whom these things are done in Chicago.

E. C. LARNED, Pres't Ex. Com.

E. S. WILLIAMS, Pres't Rep. Club.

☞ *Democrat and Journal* please copy.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Two Tickets in the Field.

The annual election of the Board of Trade takes place on Monday next, and bids fair to promise an amount of enthusiasm and rivalry worthy of the prominent place that body holds among the institutions of our city. Three meetings were held, and three nominations made yesterday. We give them in the order of their occurrence:

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, }
Chicago, March 28, 1860. }

At an informal meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, held this afternoon, called for the purpose of nominating officers to be presented at the coming election, Col. M. C. Stearns was called to the chair.

On motion, B. F. Culver was elected Secretary.

On motion, committees of five each were appointed by the Chair to wait on Messrs. Briggs, Directors, Committee of Arbitration, and Committee of Appeals.

The Committees, after retiring, reported the following ticket, which was adopted by the meeting:

REGULAR TICKET.

For PRESIDENT.—Ira Y. Munn; 1st Vice President, Eli Bates; 2d do, John Y. Farwell.

DIRECTORS.—Orrington Lunt, T. J. Bronson, E. G. Ward, Clinton Briggs, J. C. Walker, J. B. Finley, Charles S. Dole, J. C. Walker, N. K. Fairbank, John S. Newhouse.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.—Sam'l T. Atwater, J. A. Pollard, James H. Johnson, Howard Priestly, Wm. H. Low, Augustus G. Burley, Alien Howes, Murry Nelson, George Armour, T. B. Gardner.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.—W. T. Mather, J. C. Wright, Cyreneus Beers, T. J. S. Flint, P. Anderson, James Peck, Thos. Hoxie, S. S. Hubbard.

M. C. STEARNS, Ch'n.
S. T. CELVER, Sec'y.

At a meeting of members held at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening, Thomas Parker, Esq., of Hollis & Parker, is the Chair, the following ticket was put in nomination:

REGULAR TICKET.

President, Ira Y. Munn.
1st Vice President, Erastus Rawson.
2nd " Clinton Briggs of Co.
Directors.—C. S. Curtis, C. S. Dole, of C. S. Dole & Co., J. J. Richards, H. Hott, George Webster, of Webster, Baxter & Co.; Dugald Stewart, of Stewart, Stewart & Co.; J. S. Runnsey, C. Randolph, of Tucker, Randolph & Co.; A. E. Kent, Thomas Parker, of Harless & Parker.

ARBITRATION.—W. H. Low, of Low Bros. & Ross, T. J. Bronson, D. L. Quirk, D. F. Kimball, of Whitney & Kimball, Hugh Adams, of Adams & McCormick & Co., C. Rogers, John Brodie, J. Bacon, of J. Bacon & Co., Albert Keep, of Keep, Scott & Co.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.—C. H. Walker, P. Anderson, J. B. Waller, Hiram Wheeler, L. P. Hilliard, Eli Bates, M. C. Stearns, Samuel F. Atwater.

At a meeting held later than the above, the name of Stephen Clary, Esq., of Mather & Co., was substituted for that of I. Y. Munn, Esq., as candidate for President.

Progressiveness of the Pistic Art.

"Fingers were made before knives and forks" is a very ancient expression, the authorship of which is not settled. It is usually true that its first were the first weapons. Is it a proof of the world's senility that we are getting back into a fistic second childhood? How has the bunch of bones and tendons hung to 'the human forearm, grown in dignity in later years, or rather what has it lost since the age, classic poetry has made famous with hand to hand encounters, that lacked scarcely the skill, if a share of the keening vocabulary of P. R. in modern times.

There is Heenan training in England for the championship of that "right little tight little island," and here in Chicago, last night, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones had a set-to with the buckskin, and polished one another's faces at the German Hall. "The world does move," and the most enthusiastic advocate of Woman's Rights must have been content last evening.

Surely, all the paths of fame are open to woman. Lola gave to a full house a piquant lecture at Metropolitan Hall, and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones as aforesaid. Shall we confess to having looked in at the latter, fearing that in the exclusive attention being drawn to the coming contest on English soil, our home institutions might be left to languish. We saw with our own eyes Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones, and witnessed their show of science.

How they hit out with their lefts, and planted the blows home on one another's countenances. There were four rounds, each livelier than the other, and when the curtain fell, Mrs. Jones had Mrs. Smith's head in chancery and was making motions like putting on rouge powder or lily white upon her (Mrs. Smith's) features, on a large scale and using a wash leather pad eight inches broad.

Seriously, the exhibition wasn't very creditable to our modern civilization, but seriously again, are we not tending in that direction. Will not any journal which does not give "full particulars" of the great Heenan-Sayers fight be voted behind the times, and if you, and you, Sir—shall we write Madam—do not find it set forth in order in your respectable daily journal, wont you seek for a flashier sheet just that once to learn the news. We put the question, and leave the Smith-Jones wash-leather controversy to stand on its own merits.

ATTESTION, SONS OF THE GRANITE STATE.—There will be an adjourned meeting of Republicans, natives of New Hampshire, at the Briggs House this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of hearing report of Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of delegates from the Granite State to the National Republican Convention.

It is hoped that a large number will be present and give their hearty co-operation to such measures as will render the reception of our friends worthy the State of our birth and the city of our adoption. S. M. WILSON,
Secretary.

POLICE.

ARREST OF A HORSE RAILWAY CONDUCTOR.—Charles A. Currier, a conductor on the North Clark street horse-railway, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of Conrad Uhlrick, for putting him off the cars and abusing him. It was brought before Justice Milliken, yesterday afternoon. It appeared in evidence that the first car out in the morning starts from the barn above Chicago Avenue and comes south without a conductor, until it reaches Indiana street, where the conductor, Mr. Currier, gets on. A week ago Wednesday, the complainant Uhlrick, was on the cars when Currier got on, and on being asked for his fare, refused, and on its being insisted on that he should pay or be put off, raised his cane to strike the conductor, who took the cane away from him. The complaint was discharged.

MONEY LOST, DISHONEST FINDER.—Rufus Benslow, a passenger on the 10.40 train on the Michigan Central Railway, on his way from Burlington, Vt., where he resides, to this State, took his purse from his pocket, when near the depot, and took ten dollars from it for present use, and laid the purse down upon the seat beside him, and left the car without it. He discovered his loss shortly after, and on returning to the car the purse was gone. The train boy, whose name is John Blair, a young man 19 years old, was observed by the train master to go through the cars after the passengers left last night on something from a seat. He denied finding it, but said he found half a dollar. Upon being searched, however, the money was found in his overcoat pocket, and he was arrested. He admitted then that he found it, but intended to find the owner, and return it, but denied finding it on the impulse of the moment. The purse contained $50 in gold, $167 in bills, and $2.88 in silver, making $219.88 in all. He was brought before Justice Milliken yesterday afternoon, and the case continued until this morning.

LARCENY OF A FISH.—Mary Murphy was arrested, charged with stealing a white fish from the door of a grocery. Mrs. Murphy is quite a noted vagrant, and has seen the inside of the Bridewell quite often. She was fined $25, which she informed the Justice she thought very high for fish this season of the year.

ASSAULT ON HIS WIFE.—A young German, named Balthazar Harring, was arrested for abusing his wife. She testified that he wouldn't work, but kept drunk most of the time, and when drunk abused her. He was fined $3.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A woman, named Alice Ready, was arrested charged with a five dollar bill on the Continental Bank, upon Mr. Lyon, lumber dealer corner Clark and Twelfth streets. Mr. Lyon sent his teamster to Mrs. Ready with a bill for some lumber, and she gave to the man this bill with some others. Upon ascertaining that it was worthless Mr. Lyon tried to have her redeem the bill, which she refused to do, and he caused her arrest. The case was continued until 2 o'clock to day.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Payne's $30 Family Sewing Machine, manufactured in Chicago, is now for sale at No. 106 Lake street. It is a first class machine, not surpassed by any, making this stitch, and possesses advantages over that of old companies at high prices. It employs a straight needle, will neither skip stitches, nor break threads, and will do all that any other machine will do; is simple in its construction; is one easily acquired, ranning fast, and very easily. It is put at the low price of $30, to accommodate those wanting a sewer at a reasonable price. The public are invited to examine it in operation.

mh30 2t&

☞ Just received and will be sold cheaper than ever a splendid stock of Gas Fixtures.

H. M. WILBARTS, 72 South Clark St.

mh22-S4w-6w

GREAT BARGAINS IN WALL PAPER.—At the closing out sale at E. G. L. FAZON'S old stand, 70 Lake street. Parties purchasing will consult their best interest in calling on him, as he has the largest and best west of New York. Selling full 25 per cent less than at any other store in the city. His workmen are the best. mh29-6t

WANTED.—A young man, aged 21, who can give first-class city references as to character, ability, &c., wishes to obtain a situation. A good penman and accountant, and willing to "turn his hand to anything." Address W. H. F., care of this office. mh31

KEROSENE AND COAL OIL LAMPS.—The smallest stock in the city of *old styles* can be found at Lamp and Oil Emporium between Washington and Madison streets. mh23-12t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. Henry F. Harrington, of Cambridge, Mass., will give a course of lectures on the First Universalist Church, on Washington, near Dearborn street, entitled "Life Scenes and Pictures from Gospel History." The first will be delivered to-morrow at 7½ P. M. Subject—"The Raising of Lazarus from the Dead." These lectures have been much approved before the Boston Christian Union and elsewhere.

He will preach each Sunday at 10½ A. M.

—Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) on Oak street, near the corner of Wells, N. 2, is open for Divine service and sermon to-day, and to-morrow and also every subsequent Sunday at the same hours. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. Wilton Fulton, Rector.

—The Rev. J. H. Tuttle, will deliver a discourse in his church on Union street, West Side, to-morrow evening, on the "Causes and Remedy of Crime."

—Rev. A. Eddy, presiding elder of the Indianapolis district, will preach at the 1st M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark, to-morrow morning at 10½ A. M. Preaching at night, at same place, by Rev. Prof. Godman.

—Rev. Prof. Godman will preach at the Indiana avenue M. E. Church, corner of Ringgold Place and Indiana street, on Sabbath at 10½ A. M.

—Rev. Dr. Bigler, pastor of St. Paul's (1st Universalist Church) will occupy his pulpit, as usual, Sunday morning and evening, April 1st, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The subject for the evening lecture will be the "Relation of the Catholic Church to Civil and Religious Liberty," being a review of the address delivered by the Bishop of St. Louis, at the funeral of the late Governor Bissell. The public are invited.

—Free Church—Divine Service and Sermon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Indiana and Franklin Sts., Sunday morning, April 1st, at 10½ o'clock; evening, 7½ o'clock. Preston Week—Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Good Friday, 10½ A. M.

—J. Blain, Baptist minister, of Buffalo, N. Y., will lecture to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Universalist Church, Sloan's Hall, on Union street, West Washington street. Subject—"*Future Punishment* will be final loss of existence, and not endless misery—the wicked are not immortal."

—Rev. S. G. Lathrop will preach at Indiana St. M. E. Church on Sabbath at 10½ A. M.

—Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture on Spiritualism at Wicker's Hall, corner Clark and Monroe streets, on Sunday, April 1st, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Mr. Wilson will delineate character through spirit influence by the audience.

—The regular on the Church of the Holy Communion, Wabash Avenue, corner Randolph street, being completed there will be services in the Church as usual on Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M.

—There will be regular service on next Sabbath in the United Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, West side, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. A Missionary Sermon will be preached when a special collection will be taken up for the Sabbath School. The community are invited to be present. The organization of this Church will take place on Monday evening, the 9th of April next, at 7½ o'clock.

—The monthly meeting of the Clergymen of Chicago, for prayer and conference, will be held at the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington sts., April 2d, 10½ A.M. These monthly re-unions have been well attended by ministers of the evangelical churches of the city, and have been deeply interesting and profitable.

BIRTH.

On Friday, March 30th, MRS. ALEX. McLEOD FRASER, of a Son.

DIED.

Of Scarlet Fever, JOHN R. MILLS, Jr., aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his father's residence, 105 Indiana avenue. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—2,000 Highwines Barrels for cheap rent a barrel—all in good order. Apply to COLT, FABIAN & CO., 167 So. Water street. mh30-10t

FOR SALE—The House and Lot No. 182 Kinzie Place, a few doors south of Harrison street, with cash front, will be sold cheap for cash or on time. Apply at the Lake street. mh27tw

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, and on easy terms, House and Lot No. 47 South Morgan street, between Washington and Madison, in the most desirable part of the West Division. Apply at No. 60 south Clarkson street, corner of. mh30-6t

FOR SALE—Pork and Lard—A prime article, always on hand and for sale by quantity or single barrel. Super cured Beef Tongues for family use. Also White Fish and Trout. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Low for cash or six months paper, or exchanged for real estate in the city, or improved land in the central or northern part of the state, a complete set of good household furniture in a dwelling occasionally located on South Side. Enquire on Michigan, corner Harrison, or at Room No. 3, Metropolitan Block, second floor. Address box 2151 Chicago Post Office. mh28-6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for entire unimproved City property, in South Division, a House and Lot, No. 117 Jefferson street, corner of Madison. The above House is now rented and will bring $240 per year. Apply to ASHBURST & DOUGLASS' Real Estate Agency, South Branch, near Twelfth street. mh27-10t-1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Machine Shop and Foundry together with building and machinery in running order. Also a number of engine patterns of the most improved styles; one complete set of floor mill patterns. Also a number of Steam Boilers on the river. Will receive a large portion of the payment in work by the season. For particulars apply at SHACK'S TOOL & LAKE STREET FOUNDRY, Lake street. mh27-6t

FOR SALE—At the great Music Depot, 45 Lake street, two Grand Harmoniums, made by Wm. A. Johnson & Co., Boston. Persons about to purchase a superior instrument, which will be sold for less than cost, terms cash. mh31-1dd2t 3t R. M. HIGGINS.

BRICK FOR SALE.—60,000 For sale low at Lake street Mills, foot of Lake street. mh31-6t STEVENS & ROBBINS.

New Advertisements.

☞ *C. H. SCRIVER, Advertising Agent, of Dearborn st., is authorized to publish Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jn1-1y

WANTED—A Partner with a capital of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, to engage in selling goods at one of the best points in the state. To a man with a little capital, and who will give his personal attention to the business, an excellent chance is offered of engaging in a safe and profitable investment by addressing, with real name, "MERCHANT," Drawer 58 A, Chicago P. O. mh31-1t

FOR SALE—A Steam Engine in perfect order, of Ten Horse Power—will be sold low. Apply to Simons Farwell, Bay Factory 27, 41 and 46 Wabash avenue, or to Higgins, Mowry & Co., 230 Randolph street. mh31-1w1-2w

TO RENT—The Dwelling House No. 118 North Dearborn street. Premises given immediately. Enquire of J. K. Bninsbury, No. 4 Tucker building, corner of Wells and South Water street. mh31-1t

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR SCHOOLS.—The Grammar School Vocalist. A new Collection of Favorite Choruses, Glees, Duets, and

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

MR. BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE.

Coming on the heels of the testimony taken by the House Committee on Public Expenditures, in which the venerable J. B. is convicted of being privy to the sending of money into Pennsylvania for the purpose of supporting pro-slavery newspapers, and influencing the elections of 1858, in various Congressional Districts of that State—which money came directly from the Treasury—coming on the heels, we say, of such testimony as this, Mr. Buchanan's extraordinary Message to the House of Representatives, is the most notable public document of the season. Aside from its well-feigned innocence and vociferous denials of guilt, its novel position that the President of the United States is so far out of the reach of the law-making power, that he may not be subject to inquiry, except by proceedings under impeachment, will strike everybody with surprise. That position is clearly untenable. Under the Constitution, Congress is sovereign, and there is no matter of public concern into which it may not rightfully examine. We should not expect the President to respond in any way to questions which concern his privileges under the law. If Congress should assume to direct the framing of treaties or the appointment of executive officers, it would transcend its jurisdiction; and, when interrogated thereupon, the President might safely keep silence, or send a downright refusal to answer; because these are matters which the Constitution has entrusted to the President alone. But when that high functionary steps out of the line of duty which is prescribed for him by a power that governs both the Executive and Congress, and enters upon a course of proceedings not recognized by any law or custom, for his illegal or unofficial acts, he is as much within the reach of a committee of inquiry as the humblest citizen in the land. We do not understand that Mr. Covode's committee proposes to interfere in any way with Mr. Buchanan's constitutional rights as an officer of the government, or to question the manner in which he has done that which he had the right to do as he pleased. The inquiry, by the terms of the resolution, in accordance with which the committee was appointed, aims at no censorship of legal acts; but it does seek to elicit information in regard to the corruptions to which the world believes Mr. Buchanan, as President or politician, is illegally a party; and herein the inquiry is strictly within the limits of the law and the province of the House. It is, as all such inquiries are, of the nature of an examination before a grand jury, merely preliminary and for discovery. And if Mr. Buchanan had no motive except a fear of legislative encroachment upon his prerogative, to impel him to stave off inquiry, he would never have uttered the remonstrance which his unfortunate Message contains. There is a settled conviction in the minds of all well-informed men, that for years past the money of Government has, under the cover of legality, been used for the basest of party purposes. No one supposes that Mr. Buchanan has gone down to the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and packed off bags of gold for purchasing votes, or influencing legislation in the Senate or House; but it is almost certain, that, as in the case of the Public Printer, extraordinary allowances have been made to employees and contractors in the public service, a large per centage of which, by agreement between contractors and officials, has been expended for partizan purposes. The enormous sums paid to contractors for transportation, corn, feed, horses, mules, etc., connected with the Utah expedition; the flagrantly unwise charters of vessels for the Paraguay expedition; the well known abuses connected with the government coal contracts and the Navy yards,—all these point with sufficient certainty to the fact that without official complicity in partisan schemes, the profligate waste of the public funds for which Mr. Buchanan's administration has been distinguished, would never have been allowed. Into these things, the House, by a decisive vote, though not without the resistance of the so-called Democracy, instructed Mr. Covode's Committee to inquire. But this is not all. It has been charged, on the floor of the House that the President, during the Lecompton struggle, used his patronage or attempted to use it, for the purchase of votes to secure the passage of the infamous Lecompton bill. We submit that the waste and the bribery are clearly matters into which a Congressional Committee may examine. Nay, it is the duty of every Congressman to see to it for the honor of the government and the security of the people, that they are examined; as the Presidential seal is a shield to many of his functions, perhaps less as a partisan to overcome his duty as the executive head of the whole nation, to such an extent that the inquiry will damage his reputation and injure the party that he has attempted to serve, upon him be the responsibility. In the mean time, his protestations of innocence are worth just as much as the charges of those who proclaim him guilty. We trust the Committee will not be deterred from a fearless discharge of their duty by the clamors of those, the President at their head, who are interested in the suppression of the truth. Let it go ahead; and if the half that is charged is proved, the impeachment for which Mr. Buchanan prays will not be lacking.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH BILL.

The *Congressional Globe* of the 27th, brings us a copy of the Pacific Telegraph Bill, as it passed the Senate on the previous day, by a vote of 28 to 15. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a contract for ten years with Zenas Barnum, Thomas B. Walker, John H. Berryhill, Hiram Sibley, Marvin Green, John D. Caton, Frederick A. Bee, Charles M. Stebbins, and James S. Graham, or their assigns, for the use by the Government of a line of magnetic telegraph from some point west of the Mississippi river, in connection with the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico, to the city of San Francisco, at an annual rate of compensation not exceeding $50,000 per annum—the said line to be constructed within two years from the 31st day of July, 1860, to be free to the Government of the United States, the Coast Survey, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Observatory, and to be open to the use of the public at a rate not exceeding four dollars for a message of ten words, with the usual proportionate deduction for dispatches of a greater length. It provides also that the contractors shall have the right of way through the public lands, but shall not be allowed to pre-empt any lands for themselves, their agents, or servants, and that no money shall be paid under the contract until the line is completed and put in operation. The Government of the United States are to pay no more than the said $50,000 per annum, even though their business shall exceed that sum reckoned at the cost of private dispatches.

Divested of surplusage, the bill provides that the United States shall build the line and give the obstructors about ten thousand dollars per year, together with the whole its receipts from private business, as a compensation for operating and keeping it in repair. This is not the usual proposition which it might seem at first blush. Nearly all the telegraph lines in Illinois have been built by the railroads, by the aids of which they are operated, under like contracts with Judge Caton, except that no bonus in money has been granted—the mere privilege being extended to him of taking the receipts from private business in return for the expense of repairs and operation. All railroad business is of course done free, and the repairers and operators of the line, while traveling on telegraph business are conveyed without charge. It is true that Judge Caton has the exclusive right of operating with the Morse instrument in all parts of Illinois, except on a few old routes established before he went into the business—a right which no one can set up as regards the territory between the Missouri river and the Pacific. On the other hand it is true that very little way business can be transacted by the company for many years—none at all at a profit. It is proposed to construct the line from St. Joseph *via* Pike's Peak and the South Pass to a point connecting with the California lines, a distance of nearly 2000 miles. It may be assumed that the first cost of construction will be at least twice as great as that of the lines in Illinois, which we think has been about one hundred dollars per mile, while the cost of keeping in repair, which is much the largest item of telegraph expense, would be vastly greater than anything known in the States. Assuming that the first cost of the line would be $400,000, we do not see where the company's profits are to come from, during the ten years for which the contract is to run, when we consider the dangers to which the wires would be subjected from Indians and emigrants, to whom the fuel in the telegraph poles would be an ever present temptation.

We need not descant on the great national and international advantages to result from the construction of a Pacific telegraph. Our readers understand all that. The question is, whether any more favorable proposition is likely to be presented to Congress, and whether there are any collateral disadvantages to the public likely to result from the monopoly of Pacific telegraphing thus created. As to the former, we think it extremely improbable that a more liberal contract will be offered by any number of men competent to fulfill their obligations. Telegraphing is a business which very few persons have ever embarked in without losing money, and very few can be induced to put their capital in it now except those who have made it a study for years, and have reduced it, in all its departments, to one of the exact sciences. The persons named in the Senate bill represent all the extensive telegraph interests in the country, to-wit: The American Telegraph Company, (Nova Scotia to New Orleans) the New York, Albany & Buffalo, the Atlantic & Ohio, (Philadelphia to Pittsburg) the Western Union, (Ohio, Indiana & Michigan,) the New Orleans & Ohio, (Louisville to New Orleans,) the Illinois & Mississippi, (Illinois and Iowa,) and the Wisconsin State Telegraph Company. These interests can construct and operate the line economically, if it can be done at all. Their responsibility is good for the work to be done, and even though it were not, the subsidies from the Treasury are to cease whenever failure is made in the performance of their stipulated duties. It appears that the veteran O'Reilly is opposing the passage of the bill in the House with great zeal. It simply devolves upon him to show a more economical plan, with the same guarantee for Northwestern great, so as to secure the construction of a railroad from this place to Portage City, forty miles north of us, and so connecting us by means of the LaCrosse road with the Upper Mississippi and the whole Northwest. These bills have been the chief theme of debate for two days past in the lower House! The result has been their indefinite postponement. So as to land grants and railroads, we are where we have been for two or three years past.

The opposition of one prominent member of the House to the bill which favored the construction of the road between this place and Portage City, was based on the ground that such a road would open direct communication between LaCrosse and Chicago, to the damage of our own cities, particularly to the injury of Milwaukee. I have noticed a pretty strong lobby force from Milwaukee about the precincts of the Capitol of late. How much this may have to do with the final action upon the land grants I am unable to say. But the Milwaukee people, or a certain portion of them at least, seem to think that Wisconsin exists for the benefit of Milwaukee rather than Milwaukee for the benefit of Wisconsin. It is a sin in their eyes for any one to go to Chicago, unless by way of Milwaukee. They do not like to have us voluntarily tributary to Chicago, but have no scruple in making us involuntarily tributary to them if possible.

SLAVE TRADE.

Senator Curtis, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a resolution similar to those recently adopted by the Legislatures of New York with reference to the slave trade.

The Senator, in introducing his resolution, presumed upon the unanimity of feeling so far as to move the previous question, and so save time. The motion was lost, and debate sprung up at once. One Democratic Senator came to the rescue of Slavery, declaring it to be no sin, sanctioned by the Bible and by the Saviour himself; that the slaves were better off as slaves than while free; the people of the North had better attend to their own business, and the like. He took the modern Southern ground thoroughly and without hesitation. And why should he not, when one of our clergymen has done the same in two elaborate sermons, within the last ten days? If the pulpit of the North can take such ground, what better is to be expected of politicians?

The subject was postponed until Saturday, when the debate will probably be resumed.

A NEW PAPER.

We are to have a new Democratic paper here shortly, or rather an old one is to be revived—the *Argus and Democrat*. It is to be hoped that it will be a *new* paper, although retaining the old name, for the old one was a disgrace to any party. Mr. Calkins, the former editor, is to have the management now, and is capable of making a good paper. Mr. Cullaton, formerly of the *Beaver Dam Citizen*, is understood to be Mr. Calkins' associate in the new enterprise.

JUDGE SMITH AND STATE RIGHTS.

The Assembly Chamber was granted to ex-Judge Smith lately for the purpose of giving his views on State Rights, more particularly as made prominent by the debates in the late Republican Convention, and the recent arrest of S. B. Booth by the U. S. Marshal. Of course a large company, composed of both parties, came to hear the Judge, for when he speaks it is always understood that there will be something worth hearing. Judge S. has attained so much prominence in connection with questions of Constitutional law, by reason of his somewhat famous decision in the Booth case five or six years ago, that he is expected to speak with a good deal of warmth and positiveness whenever the question of the relative powers of the States and of the general government is at issue. On the occasion of his recent address, which we have not been published, the Judge argued as strongly as ever in behalf of the reserved rights of the States, and urged upon the Republicans and the people of Wisconsin to stand by their rights and to put no man in office who would not maintain those rights.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

The recent arrest of Booth and the accidental denial of the writ of habeas corpus in his favor, have given new importance to the approaching election of a Chief Justice of our Supreme Court. At the time of the Republican Convention the conservative portion of the Republicans were willing enough to vote for Judge Dixon, who is temporarily on the bench by appointment of the Governor. The radicals, having no prospect of electing a new man of their own, were willing enough to show their pro-slavery leaning, with an eye to the Presidential contest, by going in a mass for Judge Dixon, who was understood to admit the appellate jurisdiction of the U. S. Court. The prospect was therefore quite favorable to his election. Even after the Convention had nominated Judge Sloan, a large number of Republicans, including nearly all the Bar of this city and vicinity, declared in favor of Judge Dixon. Latterly however there has been a reaction in favor of Sloan. This has been brought about by the conduct of Judge Dixon himself. He was formerly supposed to be unwilling to stand as a candidate for election to the Supreme Bench. Then he was understood to be willing to remain upon the bench, if the people, independent of party nominations, desired it. But now, to the surprise of many, this man of such purity and indifference to office, is found working for his own election with all the eagerness and devotion of a ward politician. Recently his agent, upon the South Pass, was found vacant while causes were arguing, even when he had been specially urged to make a full bench by his presence. Instead of being in his place, he has been found in the back office of a desperate Democratic politician, folding and mailing tickets and circulars in his own behalf. Then he takes the *Sabbath* to make a political excursion of forty miles; and finally the Court is obliged to adjourn until after the election, because its head is not where it should be. Judge Dixon's friends, many of them, are surprised at his course, and their zeal in his behalf has perceptibly cooled, while the mass of right thinking men, so far as they know of these things, are feeling that this is not a course of action to commend one to their suffrages for the place recently filled by the dignified, learned, unselfish and unambitious Whiton.

Douglas' Chances at Charleston.

[From the New York Herald.]

The leaders of the Democratic party are beginning to see their way more clearly, and that in the time for the assembling of the Convention draws near, we approximate some definite idea as to its line of action, which, as a matter of course, will be largely influenced by those now hand. Like their opponents, the Democrats have been a little bothered with a multiplicity of candidates. Over twenty gentlemen, all upon the list of "very favorable," have been put in operation, though several other rude machines of small capacity, and made on the ground, had been running for a few weeks.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the yield of the Pike's Peak mines up to the present time, is estimated by those who have the best facilities for judging, at upwards of *one million*. Nearly half a million had been received at the mints, for coining, several months ago. In view of all the circumstances, the yield is very large, and upon that so much, has been effected.

The average mint value of the gold is about $16 per ounce, troy.

The largest "nuggets" discovered last season ranged in value from $40 to $150. Recent advices state that about the first of February, Messrs. Young & McIntyre obtained a lump of clear gold, worth $1,900.

In addition to the diggings worked during the summer, several very rich "leads" were discovered late in the fall, when the majority of the miners were leaving, to spend the winter in "the States." Many quartz mills were erected and put into operation, who future mined and prospected extensively in the South Park, and on the head waters of the Blue and Colorado rivers immediately west of it, express the opinion that the mineral deposits above embracing but a small portion of the known Gold Region, paying diggings have *already* been found, sufficiently extensive to employ a hundred thousand men in the present amount of water. This is probably an exaggeration; but present indications promise that there will be room enough for all who may hereafter heavy the spring immigration may prove.

POPULATION.

During the past winter there have been about ten thousand people in the Pike's Peak country. In August and September there were nearly twice as many there, but the greater portion have been spending the winter at their old homes in the States, and designing to return in the spring, with their families, machinery or goods, and other accessories for permanent settlement.

EXTENT OF THE GOLD REGION.

The paying diggings already discovered, are mainly between Cherry Creek and Pike's Peak, from north to south, and embraced within the 103th and 107th meridians of West longitude. But the geological formation of these localities does not apparently differ from that of the whole range. Gold has been known to exist in Utah for several years, though the Mormon leaders have kept the matter as far as possible, from the world. It has also been found near Ft. Bridger, in the vicinity of Ft. Laramie, and at various other points further south, embracing the present known gold fields, extending beyond it. During last summer and fall, the writer of this journeyed a thousand miles from north to south, among the Rocky Mountains and along their eastern slopes, in Nebraska and New Mexico. In the last-named Territory he saw remarkably fine specimens of gold, obtained only a few miles from Santa Fe; and his observations along the whole route confirmed previous impressions that the whole mountain ranges from Salt Lake to Mexico, abound, at intervals, not only in gold, but silver and the baser metals, and will ultimately prove the richest and most extensive mineral region in the world.

In corroboration of this, it is a noteworthy fact that the recently-discovered "Washoe Mines" of gold, silver and copper, about which so much excitement exists in California, *are in the same geological belt* as the Pike's Peak mines, though nearly a thousand miles west of them; and that much of the intervening range of country bears indications of being a rich mineral region. The Washoe mines are in the Carson valley, on the western borders of Utah. Recent advices state that a single "claim" in a silver "lead" has been sold for forty thousand dollars; and express fear that many mining localities in California will be nearly depopulated as soon as spring opens, and the stampede commences for the Washoe diggings.

TOWNS.

Denver City, Auraria, and Highland, situated 70 miles north of Pike's Peak, at the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte, though established by separate companies, are substantially one city, and at present the metropolis of the gold region. In June last, Denver and Auraria (Highland was not then founded) contained only two or three frame buildings. The other houses and cabins were of logs, and usually with dirt floors and chimneys. Highland, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Platte, has since been added to the two pioneer villages, and the three points now contain a population of upwards of three thousand; spacious and elegant brick and frame buildings; heavy trading houses, capacious hotels, a union school, a printing office, and many of the surroundings of older communities. Two bridges have been built across the Platte, and excellent roads are completed and being constructed to all the principal diggings. The crowded condition of the map in that vicinity, rendered it impossible to exhibit these roads upon it.

Colorado City, located at the very foot of Pike's Peak, though a young town, has already assumed an important position, and is growing with wonderful rapidity. It lies at the mouth of the canon known as the "Ute" or "Colorado" pass, leading to the rich diggings in and about the South Park, and on the head waters of the Blue and Colorado rivers, forming the *Fontaine qui Bouille* (Boiling Fountain) Creek receives its name from about two miles from the city. They are large, bubbling fountains, formed with the water charged with great volume and force. It is so strongly impregnated with soda that the neighboring rocks are thickly incrusted with that alkali. The people of Colorado may thank their stars that they have so little, but that so much, has been effected.

The average mint value of the gold is about $16 per ounce, troy.

The largest "nuggets" discovered last season ranged in value from $40 to $150. Recent advices state that about the first of February, Messrs. Young & McIntyre obtained a lump of clear gold, worth $1,900.

In addition to the diggings worked during the summer, several very rich "leads" were discovered late in the fall, when the majority of the miners were leaving, to spend the winter in "the States." Many quartz mills were erected and put into operation, who future mined and prospected extensively in the South Park, and on the head waters of the Blue and Colorado rivers immediately west of it, express the opinion that the mineral deposits above embracing but a small portion of the known Gold Region, paying diggings have *already* been found, sufficiently extensive to employ a hundred thousand men in the present amount of water power. The rapid growth of the town may be inferred from the fact that when the writer visited it on the 30th of June last, there was only one frame building erected upon the site; when he next saw it, on the 4th of November, upwards of ninety houses were completed, and as many more under roof and enclosed for the winter. Two saw mills were in operation, a weekly newspaper was established, and several large stores were well-filled with goods, and doing a heavy business.

St. Vrain, on the Platte, 40 miles north of Denver, is pleasantly situated on the site of the old trading-post of Ceran St. Vrain, a prominent character in the early history of the Western expeditions. A large and commodious hotel, a heavy wholesale trading house, kept by Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell, and other spacious buildings, are erected; and an excellent route to the South Park mines, called the "St. Vrain, Golden City and Colorado Wagon Road," is being opened under the direction of Capt. C. P. Hall, one of the officers of the company.

Other towns are rapidly springing up in all parts of the mining region.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Like all mineral regions, the Pike's Peak country is somewhat deficient in agricultural resources. The soil east of the foot of the mountains is mostly arid and sandy, and as very little rain falls during the Summer, is not adapted to slegant purposes. Even the yield of the streams *appear* unproductive; pulverize a handful of the soil and it proves to consist almost entirely of sand. But it is precisely identical with the soil of the valleys in New Mexico; and like them, with irrigation, it will produce abundantly all the small grains and vegetables. Within a yield of fifteen fold, or fifteen bushels of grain from one of seed, is an unusually large crop for Illinois, and our other great wheat-growing states. In the valley in New Mexico it will produce sixty fold, and sometimes a hundred fold. The valleys in the Gold Region will produce all the great staples of that latitude, with the possible exception of corn. Their elevation is nearly 5,000 feet above the sea; frosts are frequent, even during the summer, and it is doubtful whether corn will flourish, unless it be the small species grown in Mexico, or the variety recently introduced in Oregon, to which each kernel is encased in a separate husk.

The agricultural resources of the region are probably sufficient to support a considerable population, but at present, as in all new countries, the demand will be far greater than the supply; and emigrants who take out farming implements this season, and commence tilling the soil, will reap a rich reward.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the great plains, and all the Rocky Mountain region, is one of the healthiest in the world. The air is so dry and pure that fresh meat, cut in strips in Summer, and in Winter, and hung up out of doors, will cure so perfectly without salting or smoking, that it may be carried to any quarter of the globe. A trip across the plains is one of the most invigorating and health-inspiring that can be taken. In many cases of general debility, dyspepsia, bronchial affections and incipient pulmonary complaints, it effects a permanent cure; and persons apparently far gone in consumption, have experienced great relief from it. Among the mountains, the bilious diseases of the West, and the complaints of the digestive organs, common through the Southwest, are unknown. Last Summer, a disease called "mountain fever," was for a time prevalent in the mines, but with the general introduction of vegetables and the comforts of life, it is believed that its form will be mild, and its prevalence by no means common. The nights, even during the summer months, are cool and sometimes cold. The Fall and Winter have proved much more open than was anticipated; and though for short intervals the weather has been extremely severe, and the snow deep, some of the miners have been able to work during the greater part of the time.

THE PASSES,

Are comparatively smooth, fertile spots—the highest not over thirty or sixty miles in diameter—enclosed on all sides by high mountain-walls: in the language of Fremont, "gems of rich floral beauty, which up in the snow-region of the mountains." The South Park contains many curious petrifactions, including the solid trunks of some huge trees.

TIMBER.

Abounds among the mountains, in the shape of pines, hemlocks, and the other *conifera*. The pines, straight as arrows, and sometimes a hundred and fifty feet in height, form excellent timber for building, railway superstructure, and for cabin purposes. Cedar is found in great abundance, and from its fragrance and durability, is considered sacred by the Indians. Cottonwood is found in the valleys of the streams, and is the principal timber for fuel.

THE TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON.

The Gold Fields continue to be known in popular parlance as "Pike's Peak," in spite of all attempts to give them a different appellation. Every emigrant on the plains is bound for "Pike's Peak," and every one who returns home is set down as "Pike's Peak," though he may not have approached within 50 miles of the mountain which bears that name. The people of the Gold Region, however, have adopted for their embryo body-politic the name and style of "the Territory of Jefferson," and are now urging upon Congress their claims and unanimous desire for a Territorial organization. The boundaries of their proposed Territory are the 103d and the 110th meridians of west longitude; and the 37th and the 42d degrees of north latitude. Should the Territory be thus formed, as it probably may before the adjournment of Congress, it will include portions of Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico and Oregon. In addition to the action of Congress, the people have already enacted what they term a "Provisional Government," electing a full board of officers; but as yet it does not seem to command a unanimous and hearty support.

ROUTES.

The old Pawnee Route, and the Smoky Hill Route (which is not laid down upon the above map) were practically abandoned last season; and the experience of the emigrants indicated that the Platte, and the Arkansas, will continue to be the great thoroughfares to Pike's Peak region. The Platte route is somewhat the shorter for parties starting from Leavenworth and points further North, and going directly to Denver; the "Central Overland Express" runs over it from Leavenworth to Denver, and the Salt Lake Mail is carried upon it as far as the South Platte crossing, where the road to Fort Laramie and Utah diverges. On the whole, it is a superb natural road, though there is some heavy sand near the Western terminus, and in the early spring, a few of the streams are bridged within forty miles of Leavenworth are troublesome.

The Arkansas route is claimed to be the finest natural road in the world. For early emigrants it is preferable, as the Spring grass starts sooner than on the Northern route. For persons starting from Leavenworth and points South of that city, and going directly to the South Park mines, via Colorado City, it is shorter than the Platte route. Emigrants starting from Leavenworth, and desirous to take a direct course, will find good roads leading directly to it, either by the way of Lawrence, Topeka, or Fort Riley.

TIME FOR STARTING.

Emigrants who propose mining or farming, will find it for their advantage to start with their own teams, and should take a supply of provisions, and a complete outfit for from three to six months. Where they go in parties of four to six, the expense will range from $75 to $150 per man. If the season should be an ordinary one, the first of May is quite early enough to leave the Missouri river. Those who are already starting will encounter great hardships and suffering. Cattle, wagons, and a complete outfit, can be procured in Leavenworth, Lawrence, or any of the other towns named above. Oxen will be from 40 to 55 days on the road.

THE FUTURE OF THE GOLD REGIONS.

Numerous ranches and farms are being established in the valleys of the Platte and the Arkansas, from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains. A road across the mountains, directly through the Gold Region to Salt Lake City, is being constructed, by which more than two hundred miles will be saved upon the present route to Utah and California, via Ft. Laramie. The "Central Overland and Pike's Peak Express Company" have perfected arrangements for starting, early in April, a horse express from the Western termini of the Telegraph on the Missouri, at Leavenworth and St. Joseph, to the Eastern terminus of the Pacific line, in Carson valley, by which dispatches from all our Atlantic cities will reach San Francisco in ten days. Last Summer, a disease called "mountain fever," was for a time prevalent in the mines, but with the general introduction of vegetables and the comforts of life, it is believed that its form will be mild, and its prevalence by no means common. The nights, even during the summer months, are cool and sometimes cold. The Fall and Winter have proved much more open than was anticipated; and though for short intervals the weather has been extremely severe, and the snow deep, some of the miners have been able to work during the greater part of the time.

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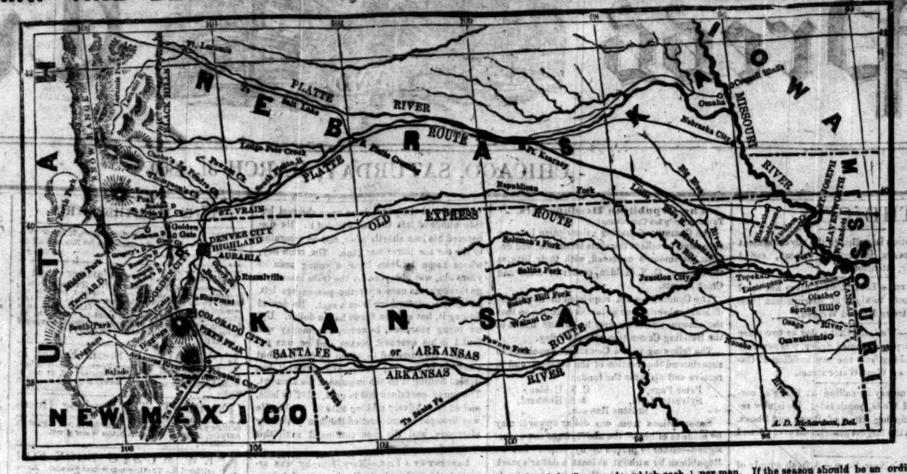
MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PIKE'S PEAK COLD REGIONS.



THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION.

BY A. D. RICHARDSON.

The above map, prepared from drawings and observations made on the ground, delineates the principal routes to, and settlements, diggings, and other localities of interest in, the Pike's Peak gold region, up to the present time. While it is impossible within these narrow limits to give full and exact details in regard to all matters in the mining districts, it is substantially accurate, and presents a large amount of valuable information, in compact and convenient form.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The miners last season labored under great disadvantages, viz.:

No paying diggings were discovered until late in May. Many immigrants who arrived before that period, went back discouraged, and turned back others who were on the way with supplies and machinery.

The "Ute" or Utah Indians were so troublesome in localities, as to render it unsafe for solitary miners or small prospecting parties, away from the settlements.

The geology of the Pike's Peak region is utterly unlike that of California or Australia; hence, old miners from these countries, though familiar with the details of *working* the mines, were no more expert in *prospecting*, than men fresh from the farm or counting-room.

Quartz mills, with which many miners take the lead here—required the transportation, by oxen, of heavy and costly machinery from the Missouri river—300 miles. The success of these mills in the reduction of gold demonstrated that it was necessary and could be profitably used. It arrived so late, that on the opening of winter but a very few were ready for use. This has been put in operation, though several other rude machines of small capacity, and made on the ground, had been running for a few weeks.

No Northern diggings

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES, ETC.

Rev. Henry Stanley, Rector of Trinity Church, Rock Island, has dissolved his pastoral relations with that Church, and accepted a call from Whitesboro, New York.....Rev. Chauncey Cook died at the residence of his son, Hon. B. C. Cook, at Ottawa, on the 21st inst., aged eighty-two years.....Rev. Daniel Tenny, of Lawrence, Mass., has been invited to return to the Presbyterian Church at Oxford, Ohio, of which he was pastor for twelve years.....Rev. Dr. Scudder, the missionary, is seriously ill at Albany, N. Y.....Mrs. Whitney, one of the pioneer missionaries, who left Boston for the Sandwich Islands, in 1820, and who has not previously left the Islands, is now on her way to the United States to visit her friends, after an absence of forty years.....Rev. Charles Axtell is about to take formal leave of the South Presbyterian Church in Galena, on account of ill health.....The Baptist Church of Beloit have given the Rev. Mr. Prentice, recently from Michigan, but who has been laboring in Beloit for a short time, a call to become their pastor.....The venerable Rev. Joseph Penny, D. D., died at his residence in Rochester, New York, on the 22d inst. He had been many years an invalid from paralysis. He became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church more than forty years ago.....Hon. E. M. Wright, of Williamsburgh, Mass., and formerly Secretary of State of that Commonwealth, has been admitted to the order of Deacons in the Episcopal Church, and will commence his ministrations at Dayton, Ohio, immediately.....Rev. G. F. Brayton, of LaPorte, Indiana, has accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Valparaiso, in Porter County, in the same State.....Rev. H. B. Johnson has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at Roseville, Warren County, in this State. The church gives notice that they want a new pastor. Address Deacon E. Mitchell.....Rev. Robert Paul, of Pennsylvania, has accepted a call from the Free Church of the Atonement at Milwaukee, and entered upon the performance of his duties on Sunday last.....Rev. Jonas Woodward, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has accepted the call of the Baptist Church at Kaneville in this State, where Rev. Mr. Lansing has just resigned.....It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Huntington, who was confirmed by Bishop Eastburn on Sunday last, at Cambridge, Mass., has accepted an invitation to become rector of a new church to be erected on the Back Bay lands, near the corner of Arlington and Marlborough streets, Boston. The lot has been selected, and the building will be commenced early in the fall of the present year. Upwards of forty thousand dollars have already been subscribed. Until the new church is completed, the society will meet for worship in some one of the halls of Boston. The most active parties in the new movement are at present worshippers at Trinity and St. Paul's Churches, and King's Chapel. This movement has given occasion for much talk among the Episcopalians, some of the staunchest of whom question the propriety of installing Dr. Huntington over a new church and society until after a period of probation.

NEW CHURCHES, &C.

A new Baptist Church was organized at Vasa, Goodhue county, Minnesota, on the 17th inst., with 19 members. The day following it was publicly recognized. This church is composed mostly of Swedes, and is located in a large Swedish and Norwegian settlement.....Three thousand dollars have been subscribed at New Albany, Ind., towards the erection of an Universalist Church.....Subscriptions to the amount of $8,000 have been made in Lafayette, Ind., toward the erection of a new Catholic Church in that place.....A German Reform Church was organized in Lafayette, Ind., on the 18th inst. Rev. Mr. Zurcher is Pastor. There are about thirty members.....A floating debt resting upon the Baptist Church at Jacksonville, in this State, amounting to some thirteen hundred dollars, has been lifted.....The Old School Presbyterian congregation at Milwaukee, of which Rev. J. M. Barnett is Pastor, have taken a building on Second street, and fitted it up for a church.....A new Baptist society has been established at Kingston, Peoria Co. The number of members is twenty-seven. Rev. A. M. Gardner has charge of the church.....In Litchfield, Ill., a few months ago, twenty-one members withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and organized on a Congregational basis. The new church has a pastor, and maintains regular worship. The present church has, since the secession, received thirty-eight members, and has a full house each Sunday.....Bishop Brownell, the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, has published a letter announcing the canonical admission of the Episcopal Church in Paris into union with the Episcopal Church of the United States.

REVIVALS, &C.

There is somewhat of an abatement in the revival excitement, attributable, in a great measure, to the fine Spring weather, which renders it necessary for farmers to give their almost undivided attention to the labors of the husbandman. Yet in many localities the good work continues with unabated interest. We shall endeavor, in a few weeks, to give an approximate estimate of the numbers who have been brought into the Church in the North-Western States during the past winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Convention of Presbyterians has been held in New York in reference to the Choctaw mission, recently abandoned by the American Board because the converted Indians persisted in holding slaves. The Convention resolved that "the existence of slavery in the community and of slave-holders in the church affords no ground for the withdrawal from them of the gospel." A resolution declaring more explicitly that slavery is consistent with Christianity was considered too radical, perhaps too honest, and it was thought better to dodge the real difficulty by an evasion. The committee was appointed to solicit contributions to maintain the Choctaw churches.

—There has been much excitement among the leading missionary and religious societies of England lately, caused by an exposure of defalcations and mismanagements. The officers of these societies have been employed for many years, because of their religious character, and the churches are astonished and indignant to find that they are human and need the restraints of human motives like other men. None of the defalcations are large, and the expenditure of money in conducting the operation of the societies, about which there is much complaint, would be considered very moderate in this country. One of the foreign missionary societies expends one one eleventh part of its annual receipts for officers' salaries, and the home missionary, and this is denounced as monstrous. We use up half the proceeds of some of our benevolent operations in working the machinery, and make nothing of it. Will the British Christians seem to be very exacting in this matter of economy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Diamonds in Australia.—A digger brought down from Echunga to Adelaide three supposed diamonds, which he had recently discovered there while searching for gold. One is of large dimensions and weighs nearly an ounce, and the other two are about the size of peas. They were found in gravel at the depth of about twenty feet from the surface.

—The subscriptions towards the Papal tribute from Ireland will probably swell to something like £50,000.

—The Canadians are already preparing for the contemplated visit of their future King. An ode of welcome, among other things, has been written, and a cantata composed to it, and a society of amateurs in Montreal are preparing to practice it as soon as it is ready. It is to be sung to the organ, and the performers already number forty. The Montreal Oratorio Society intend giving a public performance while the Prince is there, and are practicing "The Creation" of Haydien for the occasion.

—The young ladies of one of the villages in Jefferson county have adopted a novel method of raising funds for charitable and religious purposes. At a late festival, a bevy of the prettiest girls in the room formed a line, and for a price laid down, permitted the gentlemen to take a running kiss of the lot.

—For seducing Miss Christie of St. Mary's, C. W., under circumstances of an aggravated character, Weir, the railroad contractor, has paid $50,000 as a compromise to her friends to avoid prosecution.

—The latest accounts from England say that Queen Victoria is very well, "and has taken to hoops."

Sewing Machines Remedy from Attachment.—An act exempting from attachment one horse, the machine, of a value not exceeding $100, in actual use by the family of the debtor, has passed both branches of the Legislature and received the approval of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Decrease of Slaves in Delaware.—Delaware is rapidly getting rid of her slaves. She had 8,000 at the first census, and but 2,000 at the last one. These owners find it more profitable to sell them at the South than to keep them. Sussex county alone ships to the South, on an average, six per week, or three hundred and twelve a year. Every census shows a decrease of ten per cent. in the slave population.

The Public Printing in Canada.—A resolution has been offered in the Legislative Assembly of Canada to abolish the monopoly known as the Queen's Printership in the publication of the Canada *Gazette*, and that the printing of the Government and Legislature now done by the Queen's Printer be given by public tender. It was stated that the largest income made in the previous half for many years, was made by the Queen's Printer, far exceeding that of the Governor General.

—The officers of the Smithsonian Institute are endeavoring to obtain $3,000 by subscription, to defray the expenses of hiring a small vessel and equip her, to convey a party of astronomers to Cape Chidley, the northeast point of Labrador, to make an observation of the solar eclipse of the 18th July. The duration of the eclipse at that point will be 12m. 30s. The party give their time and services without compensation. Apart from the study of the solar physics, for which the next eclipse will be remarkably favorable, its range entirely across this continent and a part of Europe, whose longitude has been carefully determined, affords an opportunity to fix the geographical position of both the east and the west coasts of North America with a precision which will not again occur during many years.

The Monument Rissa.—Patriotism is dog-cheap, and money must be getting easy as an old song—else how can a body account for the stream of spatter flowing into the Washington Monument fund? DuQuoin alone sent forward her 55 cents, gathered during February—the shortest month in the year; and Bloomington just planked down her round forty cents during the same period.—Hail Columbia!—*Urbana Union.*

Poison in Liquors.—The character of liquors too often sold in our markets, has become of late the subject of severe animadversion, and justly so, if we may judge of them by the great increase of deaths by delirium tremens. In the Spring of 1856, the Legislature of Ohio appointed Dr. Hiram Cox, a distinguished chemist of Cincinnati, Inspector for the State, with authority to analyze the liquors drawn at the bar-keeper's hat. He has, we should suppose from his report, made thorough work, and has brought out some strange developments. Of six hundred varieties which he has examined, more than 90 per cent. are poisonous compounds, fearfully endangering health and life. Of four hundred cases of insanity, which he has examined, two-thirds he imputes to poisons in liquors, such as sulphuric and nitric acid, caustic potassa, &c.

A Distinguished Prime Minister Nearly Kissed to Death.—A letter from Milan, dated the 19th ult. says:

As soon as entrances of Cavour in the box at the Scala, the night before last, was remarked, a general cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and hats followed. All other minds immediately left their attention, and fixed alone in the heads of the dominoes *Piccolos debardeurs* seemed to be to approach the happy Prime Minister who had sat down in front of the box. The difficulty was only how to get near him.

One mask, bolder than her companions, began to "square" the guard from one of the boxes just above the one in which he was seated. Having attracted his attention, and finding encouragement on the part of Cavour, she was descended, entered the box, and kissed him there, amid the frantic applause of the public. Scarcely had the other female masks perceived the success of their bold companion when a regular *bagne* took place, every one of whom thousands are rushing to hear, is a young man of thirty, who looks younger, tall, slight, and elegant in figure. His black hair is thrown back from a clear, pale face, remarkable for sensibility and for the sweetness of its expression. He has a dark eye, and a mobile mouth; even in repose, sympathy quivers in its tremulous curves. He has an acutely nervous organization; he is sensitive, and sympathetic. In his spirit, not in his brain, lies the talisman of his power. His thought does not wander amid the stars, but hovers on a level with your heart. His language does not scintillate the cold ashes of a rapt imagination; it is warm with the life blood of emotion. His voice, solemn, far searching, vibrating with a sweet, half melancholy tenderness, you feel is surcharged with a message for you, although you hear it amid gathered thousands. The man is consecrated to his work: his whole soul is baptised with the love of it; and the great God blesses him that it is.

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SPLIT ZEPHYR,
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CROTCHED COTTON IN BALLS,
Complete assortment received by
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For CHASE & FAY, Boston.
Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds.
Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
mh19-750-1m No. 216 South Water st.

FRESH SHAD,
Mallout, Haddocks, Codfish,
HERRING, SMELTS, &c. L. D. PLATT & CO.,
mh24 26 South Water st.

Miscellaneous.

WHITTIER, BEECHER,
CHEEVER, LOWELL STOWE,
BUTLER, EVARTS, CURRY, BROWNING, TYNG.

THE INDEPENDENT
has the largest circulation of any Religious Newspaper in the world, and the daily mails abundantly prove that the public appreciate the new writers whose names have recently appeared in its columns.
The contributions of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., and WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq., are secured to this paper by copyright, and will therefore, not appear in any other journal.
Contents of this Week's Number:
SLAVERY IN THE FREE STATES,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ.,
one of the most distinguished members of the American Bar, will contribute the first of a series of articles on the above subject. Considering their eminent source, these articles will doubtless command general attention.
THE METHODIST CHURCH,
PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE.
The first of a series,
BY THE REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.
Dr. Curry's reputation as a writer among Christian men of all denominations, especially in the Methodist Church, will insure for these articles great popularity, and special interest, in view of the approaching General Conference, to which reference will be made.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,
BY
MRS. E. BARRETT BROWNING,
Entitled,
"A COURT LADY!"
This beautiful poem is in the author's happiest vein, and will be immediately recognized as one of her best efforts.
The following are the opening lines:—
"Her hair was tawny with gold, her eyes with purple were dark;
"Her cheeks' pale opal burnt with a red and restless spark,
"Never was lady of Ilia's palace so seen in the face."
—The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes that the Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness, the sensation English preacher, now holding forth daily here, and whom thousands are rushing to hear, is a young man of thirty, who looks younger, tall, slight, and elegant in figure. His black hair is thrown back from a clear, pale face, remarkable for sensibility and for the sweetness of its expression. He has a dark eye, and a mobile mouth; even in repose, sympathy quivers in its tremulous curves. He has an acutely nervous organization; he is sensitive, and sympathetic. In his spirit, not in his brain, lies the talisman of his power. His thought does not wander amid the stars, but hovers on a level with your heart. His language does not scintillate the cold ashes of a rapt imagination; it is warm with the life blood of emotion. His voice, solemn, far searching, vibrating with a sweet, half melancholy tenderness, you feel is surcharged with a message for you, although you hear it amid gathered thousands. The man is consecrated to his work: his whole soul is baptised with the love of it; and the great God blesses him that it is.
THE INDEPENDENT
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
And furnished to mail subscribers at
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
Or delivered by Carrier in New York and Brooklyn at Two Dollars and a Half.
JOS. H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New York.
☞ FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS. mh26-6t

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—
Brush Factory,
NO. 204.....RANDOLPH STREET.....NO. 204
We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale a Retail, comprising in par:
PAINT,
WHITE-WASH,
VARNISH,
SCRUB,
SHOE, and
HORSE BRUSHES, &c.,
Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash.
GEO. E. GETZ & CO.
mh1-b704-2m

FANS! FANS! FANS!
FANS! FANS! FANS!
Bridal and Party Fans. Just received by Express and Steamer, direct from Paris, a large lot of beautiful Fans, new styles, richest in materials, most chaste and elegant in finish, In Silk, Satin, Paint, Ivory and Gilt
BANNAL
Wood
PARK'S,
194 - - Lake Street. - - 194
GARTERS, GARTERS,
GARTERS, GARTERS,
Just received from the importer direct, a splendid line of these Goods, in Pink, Blue, White and Straw colored Silk, in Velvet, Rib, and Linen, Fancy and Plain
Embroidered to suit
With Buckles,
Clasps &
Ties
at
PARK'S,
194 - - - Lake Street. - - - 194

MASON & CO'S
Insurance Agency,
NO. 9
CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
mh1-1mx

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
No. 48 Lake Street,
Offer at Wholesale and Retail the Largest Assortment of
CHINA,
Crockery and Glass-Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Looking Glasses and House-Keeping Goods
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Our prices are low, terms liberal and goods of superior quality. We invite purchasers to examine our stock.

Strangers and Citizens!
FOR FOR FOR
COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Shell. In Morocco. In Buck.
COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Steel. In Russia. Silk
COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Ivory. In Calf. Velvet
COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Rubber. With Clasps. Enameled
COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
In Gold. With Bands. With Chain
COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES,
All Sizes. All Styles. All Sizes.
COMBS, POCKET BOOKS, PURSES
All Kinds. All Sizes. All Kinds
GO TO GO TO GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
194 - - - Lake Street - - - 194
Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Litharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid in full for Lead and Pipe Scrap. P. O. Box 1,078.
mh24-1y-1078 WATERFORD, WATSON & CO.

Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus.....$398,966.70.
OFFICERS.
GEO. H. EAST, Pres't. H. N. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. S. H. STOKES, Asst. sec'y.
Charles L. Norris,
General Agent, Illinois Temple, Chicago.
Directors—Geo. H. East, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cassatt, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. N. Dupuy, Josiah Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.
mh24 w6y

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.—
JANUARY 1, 1860.
Assets.
Cash on hand and in Banks.....$69,899 22
Cash in Banks and Agents, and in transit.....87,000 00
Bills Receivable.....8,000 00
Bills receivable for losses, secured by salvage.....2,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered.....(Cash value).....50,000 00
200 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, Mut'l Val.....20,000 00
Quincy Stock, Illinois.....New York.....20,000 00
$40 " " Ohio.....do.....1,600 00
$40 " " Illinois.....do.....1,600 00
$40 " " Michigan.....do.....1,600 00
$40 " " Indiana.....do.....1,600 00
$40 " " Wisconsin.....do.....1,600 00
$1,000 " " Missouri.....do.....1,000 00
$1,000 " " Kentucky.....do.....1,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents.....10,000 00
State Bonds, (Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,).....20,000 00
50 Shares State Bank Wisconsin.....2,142 00
Total Assets.....$426,146 22
Liabilities.....None.
Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, factories, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, will be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security offered by property will admit.
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Lombard Building.
mh17-b692-6t'60 S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark-sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$600,350 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$307,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$200,156 03
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$174,671 46
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$249,000 00
MARINE INSURANCE.
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets.....$1,597,593 00
LIFE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.—
Total Assets.....$2,000,000 00
PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS,
188.....SOUTH WATER STREET.....188
2d 90 ly

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.
Office No. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hamilton, Asst. Benedict, L. S. Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres't.
CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer. apr31-1y-4371

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF Peoria.
Capital.....$600,000
Paid up Cash Capital.....300,000
Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent,
No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Chicago.
jal-1859-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
Cor. Clark and South Water st.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Norwich, Conn.
Paid up Capital, $245,836.23.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., 2d floor. [nov6-1y-3553

FIRE, MARINE,
AND
LIFE INSURANCE
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the General Insurance Agency business under the firm of
Miller & Willmarth,
Will represent the following Companies.
Office No. 150 South Water Street,
DOLL'S BUILDING.
HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$1,462,806 00
PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$924,467 79
NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$304,625 00
LORILLARD FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$284,497,34
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus.....$422,424 00
MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$176,882 33
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.....$220,000 00
CONWAY FIRE INS. CO.,
OF CONWAY, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.....$222,212 00
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
apital and Surplus.....$224,563 00
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$1,000,000 00
MILLER & WILLMARTH, AGENTS.
S. L. MILLER. 1859-1y R. S. WILLMARTH.

INSURANCE AGENCY
MASON & COMPANY.
STATEMENT of the condition of the GOODRICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Chicago, Ill.
1st. The name of the Company is the Goodrich Fire Insurance Company, located in the city of New York.
2d. The amount of Capital stock paid up.....$50,000 00
3d. " " " " sold up in.....50,000 00
ASSETS.
1st. Cash on hand, or in the hands of Agents or Banks.....2,327 80
2d. Real Estate unincumbered.....None.
3d. Bond and Mortgage, worth double the amount loaned.....50,000 00
4th. Debts secured by Notes—viz: 60 days.....17,400 00
5th. Debts due for premiums.....625 16
6th. All other securities.....9,000 00
Total Assets of the Company.....$126,346 45
LIABILITIES.
6th. Losses unadjusted.....27,000 00
Total Liabilities.....$27,000 00
F. W. MAST, Secretary.
GOODRICH'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Feb. 13, 1860.
WHEREAS, The Goodrich Fire Insurance Company located at New York, in the city of New York, and in the United States of America, has made and exhibited to me a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated," the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1853, and whereas said Company has deposited with me evidence that it is organized in the required manner, and has complied with the requirements of said Act, and has filed in this office a certificate subscribed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. F. Mason and H. F. Brandon, of Chicago, its agents for the transaction of business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to accept service of process on its behalf, and to make and issue policies of insurance, and to do such other acts as are authorized to be done by said Company, upon condition that service of process on him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now, therefore, In pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Goodrich Fire Insurance Company is authorized to operate for the said Company to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as the same is by said Act required to be done by said Company.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1860. JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor P. A.
mh24-1y MASON & CO., Agents,
No. 4 Clark Street.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$4,160 02

	For '59	57 Yrs.
Cash Assets, &c.	$630,000	$630,000 00
Real Estate, &c.	144,000	144,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages,	1,000,000	1,000,000 00
City Stocks, &c.	444,000	444,000 00
Bank Stocks, &c.	1,000,000	1,000,000 00
Mortgage Bonds,	25,000	25,000 00
Real Estate,		97,000 00
Premium notes on hand and in agents hands.		394,740 38
Total Assets,		$3,734,740 38
Claims unadjusted and not due.		$172,500 00

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in Chicago current at any of the Banks in the State.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois, promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
No. 1 Lombard Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

HOPE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Cash Capital $150,000.
All paid up and unimpaired Capital.....$300,000
Cash Assets, January 1st, 1860.....$1,000,000
Losses paid in 1859.....$1,000,000
Losses paid since 1824.....$3,000,000
Dividends paid since 1824.....$1,800,000
Applications for Insurance on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, taken at the lowest rates.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
Cor. Clark and South Water st.

Wholesale Houses.

THOS. S. DICKERSON,
IMPORTER OF
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,
WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,
TINNER'S STOCK
And Metals Generally.
BUTCH'S IRON BUILDING,
45...Wabash Avenue....45
CHICAGO.
1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
1860. 1860.
HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 56 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
E. R. KELLOGG. [mh5-1y70-6m] GEO. D. STARR.
1860 REMOVAL. 1860
H. W. Hunt & Co.,
Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(BURCH'S BLOCK,)
We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual Stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Of which we have a full stock.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
[Successors to John H. Weber & Co.]
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
25.....Lake Street, Chicago.....25
Are receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which, for extent and variety, will be unequalled by any House in the West, and will be offered on favorable terms to Cash and Prompt Time Purchasers.
JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18... Lake Street... 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER B. BUTLER.

COPPER TOE—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of the Patents into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive Iowa or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied. And are also sole agents for the sale of the same for Towns and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also supply the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and upon which no deviation will be made in the United States.
All infringements of the rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap6-1y
Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS, AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.
35 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in Lynn, Massachusetts. Made in the State of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Work, Kip, Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which were prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street.
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to the
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
ap6-1y-1089 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines. Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Stoves, Iron, etc.
mh17-1y
M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN.....W. & D. SLAUSON.....M. A. FARNUM.
We have now in Store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete Stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 bbls Missouria Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
75 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
300 do New York do do
75 bags Old Government Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
200 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
50 do Portland do
200 hf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Brasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
50 do Sperm do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco
100 do Chewing do
315 butts do
150 Cases Pipes do
112 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Mesabay Sand,
275 bales Gunnys Stands,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice,
20 bales Gloves,
25 cases A 1 Sinnapa,
40 do Potass Rosin,
200 coils Cassia
70 bxs Prime Cubebs,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 do Salmon do
162 bags Rolled Marting,
25 do A 1 do
194 bags Pearl Apple,
25 bbls Santa Cornicita,
100 bxs Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
50 hf bxs do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
275 kegs do Twine,
125 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
100 do Dairy Salt,
200 bxs Pipes,
For sale very low at 25 South Water Street.
mh24-1y-1089

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SKAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts,
And a Vari

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, 1860.

Exchange is firm at par, and of course no one can tell exactly how long it will continue at present figures. The strong south wind yesterday and to-day must weaken the ice at the Straits, and lead to an early opening. The next news from that quarter will be looked for with interest.

Gold is at par with no demand.

The general money market is close. "Street transactions" seem destined, from present appearances, to an "eternal sleep."

ILLINOIS BANKS.—To-morrow (31) is the last day of grace for those Illinois Banks whose securities were Missouri stocks, to deposit additional bonds, to make the par value of their securities ten per cent. above their issues, as required by law. We learn that all of them have complied with the call. That was rendered the more easy, as Missouri stocks have risen very considerably since the call was made.

BRANCH BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of this Bank for the ensuing year:

President—Robt. W. Donnell.
Cashier—A. M. Saxton.
Teller—A. P. Goff.
Bank Attorney—J. C. C. Thornton.
Notary—Robt. Boyle.
Directors—John Corby, Joseph C. Hall, Isaac Card, Wm. K. Richardson, John E. Barnes, Geo. I. Gibson, David Brown, D. M. McDonald.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	March 19.	March 26.	
Capital Stock	$31,671,200	$31,671,200	Inc. — $ 000
Loans	36,063,772	36,450,120	Inc. 381,407
Specie	2,000,000	1,900,000	Dec. 93,400
Due from other B'ks	1,771,281	1,736,722	Dec. 34,559
Due to other Banks	4,000,000	4,000,000	Inc. 76,000
Deposits	12,681,623	13,060,130	Dec. 149,504
Circulation	3,706,773	3,650,813	Inc. 71,000

* Exclusive of local deliveries.

EXPORTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	1859.
Flour, bbls.	16,550	142,731	122,301
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,000	17,022	
Rye, bushels	12	110	1,242
Wheat, bu.	1,000	1,000	12,543
Corn, bu.	7,500	66,100	45,541

RECEIPTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	1859.
Beef, tcs and bbls.	1,000	14,146	10,200
Pork, bbls.	2,000	16,000	16,000
Bacon, &c., lbs.	1,000	94,476	95,000
Lard, bbls.	1,000	10,377	12,700
Lard, kegs	1,000	10,000	10,000
Cheese, pkgs.	4,704	21,337	14,000

EXPORTS.

Beef, tcs and bbls.	1,000	13,222	10,014
Pork, bbls.	2,000	16,000	12,494
Bacon, &c., lbs.	1,000	94,476	95,000
Lard, lbs.	1,000,413	4,373,467	1,000,650
Cheese, pkgs.	4,704	21,337	14,000

ALBANY, March 29.—Grain—We hear of no sales of Wheat. Rye in the street 85c. Sound samples of yellow round Corn sell at Central depot at 74c, and ordinary lots 72c; in the street 77c. Oats in the street 40@41c; sales 750 bush State at 41c, weight, and 1,000 at Canada West afloat, on p. t. In Barley we report sales yesterday 600 bush four-rowed State 77c, and 2,000 bush do 78c; also 2,000 bush do city, on p. t.; to-day 900 do State four-rowed 79, and 1200 do do, part delivered at Troy 78c. Seed—Clover continues dull for medium; we quote 7½@8c from first hands and in job lots; large seed is scarce at 9½@10c. Timothy sells at $3.50 for Illinois, and $3.62½@3.75 for State.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—Flour dull. Sales in a small way only, generally at $5.75@6. Receipts of wheat continue light and we continue to quote prime red and white at $1.35@1.40. Sales from store of 500 bushels ear corn at 50@52c and 7,150 bushels oats at 35@35c. Sales unbolted meal from story at 50c. Sales 2,400 bbls mess pork at $17.50 (the 100 bbls quoted yesterday were also at $17.50 and not at $17) and on orders 35 casks clear sides at 11c and 10 casks ribbed sides and shoulders at 9½c and 9½c.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET—March 27.—FLOUR. The market for flour has been dull during the week, particularly for a day or two past, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers for all kinds except high grades. The sales have been at $5.50 for common brands Western; $5.75@5.874 for fancy; $6@6.25 for extra; and of the latter for Ohio, including 37 Canada, Genesee, Ohio and Michigan. St. Louis flour is selling at $6.35@6.50 for extra, and $7@7.75 for superior; and one brand as high as $8.50@9 bbl. Southern steady at $6.25.

CORN MEAL.—Sales of 300 bbls Jersey at $3.50 @ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is quiet and steady. Sales of 200 bbls mess pork at $17.50 cash and 6 months. Cut Meats—Sales 10 tcs pickled hams at 8c per lb. Lard—270 kegs at $11.50 per 100 lb. Hay—190 bales in lots at $20 per lb. Fruit—104 sks dried apples at $1.90 per bu. Potatoes—In large supply and dull; small sales common at 40@50c per bu. Onions—Small sales at 40@50c per bu. Hides—Dry Flint advanced to 10c.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Receipts 6,211 bu corn; 1,513 brls flour; 4,716 bu oats; 2,269 brls potatoes; 1,764 bu wheat. The *Gazette* says:

The Provision market was very firm again to-day, but buyers were more tame, and altogether the aspect of the trade was hardly as favorable for holders as previously noticed. There were small transactions in Mess Pork at $17.20@17.25. Bacon was nearly held at 7½@8c for Shoulders and Sides, but offers of ½ below these figures would not have been declined in all cases. A lot of Sides at Madison sold at 9½, and there were Shoulders for sale for the same delivery at 7½. The only positive improvement was in bulk meats, of which 200,000 lbs sold at 6½c and 8½c for shoulders and sides. Barrel lard sold at 10½c. Holders maintain a firm front, but buyers are not willing to accede to any advance. Keg is offered at 11½c. Shipments of meats still fair. The editor says: From the Hard and Soft coals were unfavorable. Flour is held firmly, but the market is dull—very. Groceries firm with a fair demand. No new feature in the grain market. A good demand for clover seed at $4.30@4.60. Advices from New York of an extensive speculative demand for linseed oil, at the advanced rates of 85, quoted per market, and there was none to be had at yesterday's prices —83@84c. Whisky was steady, with a fair demand at 18½c.

HOGWINES.—We find the following, with reference to this article, in the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

Whisky declined to 18½c in the first part of the week, which is the lowest price it has sold for since November, 1858, nearly eighteen months ago. There is evidently, a large increase in the supply of this article, the present season, as compared with last; and we would suppose from the figures that the stocks are now accumulating. At this port the increase in receipts is not large, being only 1,000 brls greater this season than last, from Sept. 1. At St. Louis they have been 1,000 brls greater this year than last, from Jan. 1. At New Orleans 14,000 brls more have been received this season than last, from Sept. 1; and at New York 26,000 brls more this year than last, from Jan. 1. There is a larger increase in the receipts at Chicago this year from Jan. 1, as compared with last, reaching nearly 25,000 brls.

PHILADELPHIA SEED MARKET—March 27.—Seeds are quiet. There is some demand for Clovergrass, but at prices below the views of holders, and small sales are making at $4@4.25 for the latter for prime, which is wanted at $4.25 @ bu. Timothy is also quiet at $3.12½@3 bush. Domestic Flaxseed is scarce, and in demand at $1.80 @ bu.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, P. M.—Flour continues dull, without any change of importance; the demand is local. Mess Pork dull and prices declining; small sales at $17.50@17.75; very little doing for export. Lard unchanged and dull at 10½c. Bacon in moderate demand at 7½ @7½c for shoulders, and 9½@10c for sides. Bulk Meats dull and prices drooping; sales of Shoulders at 6½c, and sides at 8½c. No change in Sugar and Molasses. Whisky very dull, and prices nominal at 20½c for Rectified. A moderate demand for Cheese, and the market firm at 11½c. Spirits Turpentine is selling at 50c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 30.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 538 bbls. Market quiet. Sales were, 100 bbls. choice Spring extra at $4.75 delivered (180 lbs. "Select City") and 40 bbls. do store; 240 bbls. good Spring extra at $4.65—same terms; 100 bbls. fair Spring extra at $4.75 delivered.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 1,200 bu. In fair demand and 2c better. Sales were—1,400 bu fresh receipts No. 2 Spring at 90c in store; 3000 bu do for delivery in April, seller's option, at 89c in store; 700 bu choice Club on p. t.; 700 bu do at $1.30 delivered; 300 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.04 on track; 700 bu do, $1 bagged $1.01 on track; 1,000 bu rejected Red Winter at $1.09 on track; 300 bu new receipts Rejected at 95c in store; 300 bu do at 97c in store.

CORN.—Receipts, 21,500 bu. Market steady. Sales were: 2800 bu fresh receipts No. 1 at 42½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 43½c in store; 1000 bu do for delivery during the last half of May, seller's option, at 46c in store; 4000 bu new receipts, No. 2 at 43c in store; 3,000 bu fresh receipts Rejected at 42c in store; 500 bu good receipts Rejected at 42c on track; 1,000 bu do at 42½c on track.

OATS.—Receipts, 1,784 bu. Quiet, 700 bu No. 1 at 33½c on track.

RYE.—Steady, 239 bu; 91 bags No. 1 at 58c on track.

BARLEY.—Receipts, 600 bu. Quiet and dull. Sales were: 1,000 bu fresh receipts No. 1 at 45c in store; 1,000 bu do at 45½c in store; 1000 bu do for delivery during the last half of May, seller's option, at 46c in store; 4000 bu new receipts, No. 2 at 43c in store; 3,000 bu fresh receipts Rejected at 42c in store; 500 bu good receipts Rejected at 42c on track; 1,000 bu do at 42½c on track; 2,000 bu do at 42½c on track; 2,000 bu do at 43c on track; 2,000 bu do at 43½c on track; 2,000 bu do at 44c on track; 2,000 bu do at 44½c on track; 2,000 bu do at 45c on track; 2,000 bu do at